

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
By _____ Deputy

V.

J. MILLER, KELLY WARD,
NFN GALBREITH, C. PEREZ, and
NFN CASTINETTO,

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER OF DISMISSAL

The Fifth Circuit has examined the PLRA and construed it to apply to all cases pending at the time of its passage, as well as those filed afterwards. *Adepegba v. Hammons*, 103 F.3d 383

(5th Cir. 1996). A prisoner who has sustained three dismissals qualifying under the "three strikes" provision may still pursue any claim, "but he or she must do so without the aid of the i.f.p. procedures." *Id.*

The Court notes that plaintiff JOHNSON has sustained at least three dismissals which fulfill the "three strikes" provision of the PLRA. For purposes of this analysis, the Court notes that Cause No. 5:03-CV-0024 was dismissed by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Lubbock Division, by Order filed September 15, 2004, as frivolous and for failure to state a claim on which relief can be granted, and the dismissal was affirmed on appeal; Cause No. 1:04-CV-0242 was dismissed by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Abilene Division, as frivolous and for failure to state a claim on which relief can be granted on January 30, 2006, and the subsequent appeal was dismissed for want of prosecution; and Cause No. 9:01-CV-0223 was dismissed by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Lufkin Division, as frivolous and for failure to state a claim on which relief can be granted on January 18, 2002, and the dismissal was affirmed on appeal.

Pursuant to Title 28, United States Code, 1915(g), the Court FINDS plaintiff RICHARD JAMES JOHNSON may not proceed in forma pauperis in any further new filings or appeals filed while a prisoner unless grounds are argued in a motion for leave which fall within the limited exception enumerated in 28 U.S.C. 1915(g). Even if the instant cause were accompanied by the necessary motion and despite a cursory reference to plaintiff's life being in danger which is totally unsupported by any allegation of fact or explanation, the grounds presented in the instant suit do not fall within the statutory exception. Plaintiff has alleged no fact fulfilling the statutory exception as construed by the Fifth Circuit. *Banos v. O'Guin*, 144 F.3d 883, 885 (5th Cir. 1998).

CONCLUSION

Plaintiff has previously utilized his three "strikes" under the PLRA and is barred from proceeding in forma pauperis in any new civil proceeding filed in federal court while a prisoner. By the instant complaint, plaintiff has not alleged facts falling within the exception defined by Title 28, United States Code, section 1915(g).

For the reasons set forth above, plaintiff's motion to proceed in forma pauperis is DENIED.

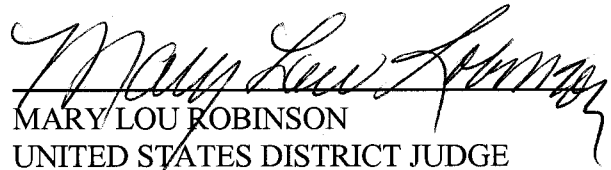
The instant cause is DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO REFILE WITH PREPAYMENT OF THE FILING FEE.

LET JUDGMENT BE ENTERED ACCORDINGLY.

All pending motions are DENIED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

ENTERED this 17th day of January, 2008.


MARY LOU ROBINSON
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE